Nippon Times

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Red Army at Border Of Brandenburg Zone

Fighting Raging For Posen; Breslau Battle Important in Winter Drive

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—Latest field dispatches said that Soviet tank spearheads advanced west and northwest from both sides of Posen and driving toward Bentschen and Driesen the Soviet forces have approached the vicinity of the border of Brandenburg province in which Berlin is situated. Soviet tanks which drove ahead on both sides of Posen, however, were destroyed. Bitter fighting is now going on for Posen.

Soviet gains were made on the front between the western Beskides and the Silesian industrial area, but without a major breakthrough. Major battle, however, appears to be shaping n the Breslau area, the final outcome of which will bear great importance on the whole Soviet winter and enterprise.

The battle for the lower Silesian capital of Breslau and the Oder River continues with undiminished ferocity and the greatest tank battles were waged yesterday near Glewitz. The ferocity of the battles were especially augmented by voilent German counterattacks which engaged the Soviet tanks everywhere in this sector.

While Soviet tank thrusts east of Glewitz drected its head toward the south, German fighting groups are still fanatically defending the southern part of the city of Glewitz.

The second battle is raging for Oder River crossings on both sides of Oppeln and south of Breslau. Small Soviet bridgeheads on the western bank of the river are being heavily hammered by German artillery and mortars. Two of them were removed while the fortress of Breslau drew strong Soviet forces into the realm of its fortificatons. Violent Soviet thrusts on the eastern fringe of Oels meanwhile were frustrated.

At the other end of the Eastern Front which is bearing the brunt of the Soviet offensive, a breakthrough on both sides of Koenigsberg across the Deime was prevented and the Soviet army group which pushed to Elbing did not succeed in reaching the sea. Also attempts to gain ground toward the west in the direction of Rissenberg or to the east from the line of Wormditt and Ortelsburg were deadlocked by the Germans.

REICH PAPERS COMMENT ON BIG SOVIET OFFENSIVE

See Gradual Effect of German Countermeasures—Present Tactics Delaying Actions

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—Dealing realistically with the situation created by the big Soviet winter offensive, German papers this morning stressed the difficulties of immediate countermeasures and explained to its readers that present German tactics were mere delaying actions.

The press pointed out frankly that the German countermeasures on the Eastern Front can make themselves felt only gradually, but that the Soviets too will find it extremely difficult to overcome the difficulties which are confronting them in the various sectors of the vast front.

On the German side, it said, the moving of operational reserves to various points of the extended front naturally requires some time while at the same time the splitting up of available forces must be avoided.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung pointed out that the German actions on the battlefields must be regarded as delaying actions intended to give the German High Command time to build up a new and firm front. In the same tone, the Voelkischer Beobachter said that in fighting going at the various points reached by the Soviet spearheads only a relatively small number of German troops were often engaged and that these actions at present represented smaller scale and less important enterprises than those in other sectors. All these actions had one thing in common, however, in that they had distinctly the character of delaying actions to allow more time for the German High Command to establish a new and firm front.

HEAVY U.S. CASUALTIES

Total Up to Jan. 14 Over 700,000 Stimson Tells Press

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—Colonel L. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, told the press today that the total American Army and Navy casualties since the outbreak of the war up to January 14 exceeded 700,000, according to a Washington dispatch.

The casualties suffered during the previous week was announced as 38,091, reflecting by the enormous figure the heavy losses sustained on the Western Front from the Rundstedt offensive. As usual however, Stimson's announcement was of the nature of piecemeal disclosures.

The details of the U.S. losses are: Army—616,951, Navy—84,955, or a total of 701,950.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 26

Our U-boats sank in hard fighting against the enemy supply traffic to England and France despite strongest defense three fully laden tankers and three freighters totaling 43,900 tons as well as two large destroyers.

In Hungary our troops repelled enemy counterattacks between Lake Balaton and the Danube, in the Vertes and the Pilis Mountains and in the course of the battles 20 Soviet tanks were destroyed. The German and Hungarian garrison of Budapest held the western part of the town against stubborn Soviet day and night attacks.

At the defensive front between the Beskides and the northern fringe of the Upper Silesian industrial district the enemy gained ground locally but failed to make the planned breakthrough. Southwest of Gleiwitz a heavy tank battle has flared up while between Cozel and Breslau the enemy fought his way nearer to the defense belt of the city. On both sides of Posen weaker enemy tank formations rushed forward toward the west and northwest and bitter fighting is taking place for Posen. Bromberg and Thorn. East of the lower Vistula our divisions are engaged in heavy battle with the enemy attacking on a wide front.

At the front in East Prussia the enemy pressure northeastwards continues between Wormditt and Ortelsburg. The enemy attempt to break through with strong infantry and tank forces and to cross the Pregel and Demme toward Koenigsberg was repelled by our divisions after heavy fighting and with the destruction of 82 enemy tanks. In the area of one army group the Soviets in the fight for East Prussia lost 1,355 tanks since January 13.

At the Courland front renewed Soviet attempts to break through toward Libau as well as major enemy attacks south of Frauenburg and northwest fo Dobeln failed where 79 Soviet tanks were destroyed. Flak and battleplanes caused the Soviets heavy losses for they again put out of action 45 tanks, 47 guns and destroyed 287 vehicles.

In the west our troops are engaged in undiminished heavy defense attacks by British formations on both sides of Heinsberg while at the front between Eisenborn and Sauer the winter battle flared up again. Effectively supported by the concentrated fire of our artillery our grenadiers and panzers brought to a standstill the attacking enemy divisions after initial minor successes and all enemy attempts to break through our positions were frustrated. Hard fighting is in progress for a break-in north of Clerf while in the area east of Wiltz the advanced enemy was turned back in counterattack. In the Ingweiler district our troops stormed several localities. The enemy counterattacks west of Hagenau gained ground in a small sector only but all others failed with heavy enemy casualties.

In Upper Alsace, the enemy made a number of attacks on both sides of Schlettstadt but these broke down north of the city with the loss of numerous tanks. In the southern sector the enemy made minor gains of ground. During the last three days 100 enemy tanks were smashed on the Western Front.

In central Italy the enemy artillery fire increased in the Etruscan Mountains south of Bologna.

The Anglo-American air force yesterday was over the left Rhenish area with smaller formations only.

Our leng range fire on London was continued.

King Peter, Subasic Agree

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 26—Kign Peter II of Yugoslavia held a lengthy conference yesterday with Premier Ivan Subasic concerning the Subasic-Tito agreement and it is understood that the King in principle approved the agreement, according to a London dispatch.

Concerning the composition of the joint Government in Belgrade, the King demanded that Dr. Milan Groll, one of the leading Serbian Democrats, and Krajevic of the Croat Peasants' Party, be included in the new Government. King Peter also showed willingness to accept a Regency of the three. Subasic stated that he must first secure approval for such changes.

POLISH SALIENT IS CRUX OF REICH-SOVIET BATTLE

Area Again Dominant In Present Campaign—Topography Ideal for Maneuvering War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 25.—The so-called Polish salient again became a dominant factor as Russian armies crossed the Silesian frontier and drove across the base of the Polish corridor, commented Hanson Baldwin, America's ace commentator, according to a Washington dispatch.

The salient was the governing characteristic of the Eastern Front in the last war and was an area which Germany sought to eliminate when their armies marched into Poland in 1939, Baldwin further stated, saying, "The plains of Poland are bordered by hills, lakes, marshes of East Prussia on the north and the Carpathians on the south. The plains are cut in the west by the river valleys of the Vistula, the Warta and the Oder. Poland, therefore, has always been the natural corridor for the conquering armies. It offers a broad stage for a maneuvering war.

"This is especially true since armies pivoting on the natural fortresses of East Prussia and the Carpathian mountains can be sure of the relative security of their flanks. These two features, the Carpathians and East Prussia are of major importance in the battles now raging in the east.

"The Russians have accompanied their main efforts in Poland by a complementary invasion of East Prussia from the east and the south. In the east the Soviet armies have pushed well into East Prussia breaking through the border fortifications and driving over the fertile country into the 34-mile wide Insterburg gap stretching from their Baltic area down to Gumbinen and to the Mazurian Lake.

"East Prussia is naturally defensible. Moreover, the German armies in this area have the advantage of interior positions and of excellent road and rail network that enables them to shift their forces behind the bulwark of the lake rapidly.

"The transportation network opposite East Prussia in Poland cannot be compared in density or efficiency with the East Prussian communications. The Russian armies, as they advance, will have to change the railway gauge from Western European to Russian. All these points aid the defenders of East Prussia and may enable the Germans unless their natural fortress is reduced, to section the flanks of the Russian drive across the Polish plains. This is especially true if the Germans can keep open the communications from East Prussia to Germany. Chances of this are fast vanishing, however, as the key city of Bydgoszcz was occupied by the Russian drive in central Poland.

"If the Germans can maintain a corridor from East Prussia to Germany proper, or if East Prussia can be held in the area behind the main tide of the Russian advance, there will always be the danger of sorties. Such a sortie was made by Field Marshal von Rundstedt into American lines in the Ardennes recently.

"The Russians fully understand the strategic importance of East Prussia. Therefore, the battle to isolate and reduce that area is likely to be one of the keys to the present campaign.

"The campaign in the east has now been fully joined from the Baltic to the mountains of Yugoslavia. The Russians have won great initial successes but it is premature to judge their effect. However the parallels in the operations, the outcome of the French and Russian campaigns last summer should be clearly borne in mind. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that the Germans face the greatest crisis of the war and their armies must stand or die. They can no longer trade space for time. That strategy has at long last, brought the Russians close to the gates of Berlin.

"The Russians have a very considerable numerical superiority in fighting effective, but that superiority is being somewhat decreased by distance as the Red Army lines of supply are extended."

Senate Approves Wilson

Domei

LISBON, January 26—The United States Senate confirmed on January 24 the appointment of Edwin Wilson to the post of American Ambassador to Ankara, as made by President Roosevelt, according to a Washington dispatch.

CITATION FOR SATO UNIT

A citation was recently issued to the Sato Shock Attack Unit, which established glorious exploits in closing-in operations in the vicinity near Alacan, the enemy landing point on the east coast of Lingayen Bay on the night of January 16, 1945, by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippine area. This fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry Saturday.

The citation follows:

CITATION

Sato Shock Attack Unit
Nara and Oka Raiding and
Destruction Unit Attached to
the Sato Shock Attack Unit
Ishiyama Flame-Throwing Unit

The above three Units under the direction of Lieutenant Hajime Sato, upon receiving orders to attack and destroy the enemy force which had landed near Alacan, daringly hurried to the spot on the night of January 16 and stormed the enemy position.

First, carrying out a shock operation right into the midst of the mechanized and motorized portion of the enemy camp, they blasted eight tanks, 46 mobile guns and eight sidecars. Then, they blasted and set ablaze a huge munition dump in the neighborhood, thereby smashing the better part of the enemy base near Alacan.

The above achievements are mainly due to the able direction of their commander and the fiery attacking spirit of the officers and men of the units. Their daring action proved a fearful blow to the enemy, and at the same time encouraged the esprit de corps of our Forces. Moreover, the operation dealt a severe set-back to the enemy and contributed a great deal to the execution of our military strategy. The above military exploits are thus really outstanding, wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

January 18, 1945
Tomoyuki Yamashita,
Supreme Commander of the
Army Forces in the
Philippine Area

Blind Raids over P.I. Rouse Filipino Anger

Mayor Guinto Exhorts People to Rise and Crush Barbarous American Invaders

By O. OHATA and T. TSUJI
Of the Military Press Corps

MANILA, January 21.—The indiscriminate bombing carried out by American airmen on Baguio City, Luzon Island, on January 16, and 17, was another demonstration of the atrocities of which the Americans are capable. The wanton bombing raid made by the Americans resulted in the destruction of the busy quarters of the city, reducing to ashes half of the private dwellings, and causing many casualties among the citizens.

Since the American invasion of the Philippines, many hospitals, churches, and private houses have been destroyed not only in Manila but in other places. Under these circumstances the Filippinos, who are indignant over the atrocities committed by the enemy, vow to exact revenge. On behalf of the Filipinos, Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Greater Manila, in a radio speech yesterday evening, denounced the Americans in the following terms:

"The indiscriminate bombings of Baguio City is a manifestation of the attitude of the white race toward the colored peoples of East Asia. While prating of humanity, the Americans commit nothing but atrocities. Now is the time for the people of the Philippines to cooperate with the Japanese and crush the Americans."

Celebes Moslems Enraged

Domei

MACASSAR, January 21.—Greatly enraged over the increasing ruthlessness and inhumanity of the Anglo-Americans, the Moslems in Celebes issued the following statement on January 18:

"The American and British forces have frequently attacked hospital ships in the past. They have toyed with the skulls of Japanese soldiers and committed other acts of unforgivable barbarism. Of late they are using the people of the Philippines as a shield in their attacks on the Japanese Forces. Every one of these acts are perpetrated in utter disregard of the principles of humanity and are the object of absolute opposition of all religious faiths, particularly Mohammedanism. In the name of 3,000,000 Islams, the Moslem Association in Celebes voices high indignation over the inhuman acts of the Americans and British and pledges to take steps to revenge the atrocities and crush the enemy."

CHIANG'S WPB IN STRAITS

Efficiency Doubted as Acute Shortage Of Coal Hampers Work

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—There is deepening doubt as to the efficiency of the War Production Board which has been established in Chungking at the suggestion of the United States Government.

According to a recent report, the Board was facing increasing difficulties because of the acute shortage of coal, despite reports to the contrary spread by America and Chungking.

At a luncheon party given by the America and China Chamber of Commerce and Industry on January 23, Donald M. Nelson, who, as special envoy of President Roosevelt to Chungking, assisted in the establishment of the War Production Board and played a part in the extension of productive power in regions under the authority of Chungking, said that he saw signs of a wholesome improvement in the working of the war production structure at Chungking, according to a New York report.

He also stated that while he was in Chungking he noted that there were greater possibilities of developing trade and economic relations between America and China after the war than at the time the Chamber considered the matter in October last year.

Henry Kaiser, chairman of the transportation committee of the Chamber, according to the same dispatch, had his first meeting with visiting Chungking representatives regarding the role to be played by America in the organization of transport in China and various enterprises to be launched in China after the war is over.

The representatives were said to be of a Chungking mission visiting America composed of 40 technicians and trade experts.

The movements of the Chungking mission indicate that plans are taking shape for permitting America to cooperate closely with China in the fields of industry, transport and trade after the war.

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING OF HONGKONG DENOUNCED

Slaughtering of Innocent Chinese By Yanks Must Be Stopped, Says Huachiao Jih Pao

Domei

HONGKONG, January 24.—The Huachiao Jih Pao, an influential local Chinese daily, in its editorial today bitterly denounced the indiscriminate bombing of Hongkong by the China-based United States air force on January 21.

In their raid, the enemy rained bombs on the Chinese business section and densely populated residential quarters, causing more than 10,000 casualties among the citizens, the journal revealed.

Echoing the sentiments of the indignant Chinese citizens of Hongkong, the journal assailed the Chungking officials who permitted the raiders to drop deadly missiles on the people of their own flesh and blood.

In the name of justice, the slaughtering of Chinese men, women and children by American airmen must be stopped at once, the journal strongly stated. The paper revealed that Hongkong has already been heavily damaged by American bombing raids conducted since last year and has suffered many casualties among its citizens, while scores were either killed or injured among the British in internment camps as a result of the indiscriminate raids conducted by American planes on January 15 and 16.

However, the journal continued, the enemy raid on January 21 brought disaster unprecedently large in scale; enough to make other disasters in Hongkong's history insignificant in comparison.

Declaring that the United States—"defender of humanity"—is completely manifesting its brutality by the bombing of Hongkong, the Huachiao Jih Pao warned that the turning of the tide in the war situation will be bound to see the United States resorting to still crueler methods.

As the atrocious and inhuman racial character of the Americans is entirely incompatible with East Asia, all East Asiatics must align themselves for the defense of East Asia against the enemy, the journal stressed.

Extra War Budget Passed by Lower House

¥85 Billion Estimates for 1945-46 Fiscal Year to be Approved By Peers Today

The House of Representatives, at its plenary session on Saturday, unanimously approved the extraordinary Military Budget Bill for the 1945-46 fiscal year amounting to ¥85,000,000,000 and sent it to the House of Peers forthwith.

The Extraordinary War Budget Bill was approved by the Budget Committee of the Lower House at its general meeting on Saturday morning following explanation made by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata in a session in camera.

The House of Peers is expected to pass the Extraordinary War Budget Bill in its plenary session on Sunday afternoon. It was approved by its Budget Committee on Saturday afternoon. This is expected to be the first bill to be passed by the current session of the Imperial Diet.

There was no plenary session of the Upper House on Saturday and the Budget Committee sat in its general meeting at 2 p.m.

The House of Representatives, in its full session in the afternoon, introduced 11 bills including the one providing for a revision in the Pensions Law and after explanations by the Government representatives referred them to the respective committees. Meanwhile, the meetings of the Committees for Taxation Increase, Sailors' Insurance, Munitions Finance, Account Settlement, Bond Issuance and Local Railways were held.

The ¥85,000,000,000 Extraordinary Military estimater an increase of ¥22,000,000,000 over the last fiscal year's war budget amounting to ¥63,000,000,000 which was approved by the 84th Ordinary Session and the 85 Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet. The Extra War sudgets passed ever since the inangulation of the Extraordinary Military Budget Special Accounts now total ¥222,120,000,000. The budget is divided into the Extraordinary Military Expenditure amounting to ¥60,000,000,000 and reserves totaling ¥25,000,000,000. The budget will be met with bond issuance amounting to ¥35,298,577,000, loans totaling 30,136,463,000, transfers from the ordinary and extraordinary accounts aggregating ¥11,670,211,000 and miscellaneous revenues of ¥7,894,767,000.

The issuance of national bonds for the 1945-46 fiscal year is expected to total ¥46,029,428,000, an increase of ¥12,243,545,000 over the last fiscal year's total of ¥33,785,882,000.

B-29'S OVER SHONAN AREA

2 Enemy Raiders Knocked Down By A-A Guns in Burma

Domei

SHONAN, January 26.—The Headquarters of the Shonan Defense Forces made the following announcement today at 1 p.m.

"Several B-29 enemy planes appeared over Shonan Island at about 3 a.m. on January 26 and fled to the northwest about an hour later. No damage was done to our side. Also at about 11:30 a.m. one B-29 approached the vicinity of Shonan Island on a reconnaissance flight."

2 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

RANGOON, January 26.—Seven P-47 planes of the enemy air forces in India raided the vicinity of XX in northern Burma on the afternoon of January 22. Japanese AA guns brought down two of the enemy planes and routed the others.

Two Raiders Over Nanking

Domei

NANKING, January 26.—Two P-51 planes of the U.S. air forces in China penetrated over Nanking at about 1 p.m. on January 26 and machine-gunned the vicinity of the airfield. After dropping a few bombs blindly over the Yangtze River the enemy planes fled in a northwesterly direction. The damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

BEHARI BOSE IS HONORED

His Majesty Confers High Decoration on Late Indian Leader

In appreciation of his contributions toward the prosecution of the sacred war, His Majesty the Emperor graciously conferred the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun upon the late Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Free India, upon hearing of his death.

Thailand Is Resolved To Fight to the Finish

Thai Foreign Minister Assures Japanese Ambassador on War-Declaration Anniversary

Domei

BANGKOK, January 25.—Thailand's firm determination to prosecute the current War of Greater East Asia, in close cooperation with Japan, for attainment of the common objective, was re-affirmed today by Foreign Minister Sisena Sombasiri in an interview with Japanese Ambassador Kumaichi Yamamoto on the occasion of the third anniversary of Thailand's declaration of war against America and Britain.

The Japanese Ambassador called on the Thai Foreign Minister at the Foreign Ministry at 10 a.m. today and expressed gratitude on behalf of both the Government and people of Japan for the unstinted assistance Thailand has extended to Japan, despite many difficulties, in the present war to liberate Greater East Asia.

In reply, the Foreign Minister said that both the Government and people of Thailand are more than ever determined to fight until final victory, and are prepared to make any sacrifices however great they may be.

"The experiences during the three years which have elapsed since Thailand's declaration of war have greatly clarified the aims of the present war which will decide the destiny of Greater East Asia," the Foreign Minister declared.

"A new Greater East Asia based on the principles adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations will be created only after the Anglo-Americans have been completely defeated; consequently both the Government and people of Thailand pledge to continue to extend hearty cooperation to Japan until victory is attained," the Foreign Minister asserted.

NETAJI EULOGIZES BOSE

Deceased Headed Indian Independent Movement in East Asia

Domei

RANGOON, January 26.—Expressing his profound regrets over the recent death of Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government, sent a condolence message yesterday.

In his message, Netaji Bose highly eulogized the outstanding services rendered by the deceased for the cause of the Indian independence calling him the Father of the Indian independence movement in East Asia. Mr. Bose further declared that the indomitable spirit bequeathed by the late Mr. Bose would forever live in the hearts of all Indians and spur them to forge ahead to realize the Indian independence.

WINE TO BE RATIONED SOON

Grape wine will be distributed to the homes in ample quantities soon, according to the statements made by the Director of the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry at the meeting of the Tax Increase Committee of the House of Representatives on January 25.

The amount of wine produced was 84,000 koku for 1942, and 92,000 koku for 1943. The amount was boosted to 225,000 koku in 1944 in view of obtaining tartaric acid, a vital war product. Furthermore, as fresh wine is usually stored until February, this fact accounts for the non-appearance of last year's increased production on the market. Distributions to homes will start around March.

Gromkyo Back in Moscow

Domei

LISBON, January 26—Andrei Gromkyo, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, returned to Moscow for consultation, the Soviet Embassy announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

70 B-29's Raid Tokyo; Fires Under Control

Drop Explosives and Incendiaries; No Damage to Industrial Plants

Regarding the air attack on Tokyo on January 27, the following communique was issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Saturday:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
6 p.m. January 27

"About 70 B-29 bombers coming from the Mariana area attacked Tokyo metropolis in several waves from 2 p.m. up to about 3 p.m. on January 27.

"The enemy planes dropped explosives and incendiary bombs causing damage at several places in the metropolitan area but all the fires were brought under control by evening of the same day.

"No damage was caused to important industrial plants.

"As to the war results investigations are now under way."

'BLOODY' EXPANSION CLAIM REFUTED AS LIE BY REICH

Press Chief Proves by Facts Anglo-U.S. Accusations Are Entirely False

Domei

BERLIN, January 21—The territories belonging to the United States have increased ten and a half times within only a century and a half. In 500 years Russia increased its territory more than 31 times while Britian, since 1400, has expanded to 182 times its original size. The German Reich, on the other hand, within five centuries decreased its territory by nearly one third.

These facts are recalled by Helmut Suendermann Deputy Reichs press Chief in an editorial published by the Voelkischer Beobachter in refuting the Anglo-American propaganda assertions that Germany, prompted by her "bloody expansionist policy," has been for centuries the sole disturber of peace in the world.

Mr. Suendermann furthermore refutes this great propaganda lie by comparing the density of population in Germany with that of the United States, the Soviet Union and England. He cites the British historian Seeley who described the British war policy in his book "The expansion of England," showing that England from 1688 to 1815, that is within 126 years, spent more than half this time, namely 64 years in waging war. From 1815 to 1918 England waged 13 additional wars lasting a total of 36 years.

Also the warlike conquests of the United States and Russia are cited in detail and evidence is produced that during the same time Germany was compelled to wage only defensive wars.

The Deputy press chief of the Reich Government then draws the following conclusion: "The warlike undertakings of England, the United States and those of the Soviet Union all have one thing in common: Their exclusive aim is the political oppression of other states and the conquest of foreign territories. The Bolshevists are ambitious in their aims; they know no limit in their aspirations for power; they frankly demand the establishment of a Soviet world state. The house of cards of the enemies' promises has completely collapsed in recent years and the camouflage of their lies about Germany and the German people will soon be torn to pieces. Never will the road to permanent peace lead over the ruins of the German nation."

Four Granted Decorations

Lieutenant Generals Yaeso Akashiba, Mosuke Takahashi, and Kosuke Wada and Dr. Hidetsugu Yagi, President of the Board of Technology, all holders of the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure have been decorated with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, it was announced on Thursday.

Fukuda Heads Tokyo Shimbun

Eisuke Fukuda was named President of the Tokyo Shimbun, succeeding Ryusaku Endo, who was recently appointed Vice-Governor General of Chosen, at the meeting of the newspaper's Board of Directors late in December. On January 25, the matter was approved by the competent authorities.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1945

THE WALLACE-JONES FRACAS

President Roosevelt's appointment of former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, which is meeting with such heated criticism and opposition, dramatically illustrates the utter lack of scruples on the part of the White House dictator who would stop at no chicanery, however unprincipled, to consolidate and increase his own power.

Wallace undoubtedly enjoys the favor of the President, for Wallace's notorious advocacy of sweepingly radical social reforms under the controlling hand of the government fits in perfectly with Roosevelt's ambition for greater personal control over the nation. Yet, that did not stop Roosevelt from ruthlessly throwing Wallace aside in favor of Harry S. Truman as the vice-presidential candidate in the last election when it appeared that Truman would prove to be the better vote-catcher for Roosevelt's ticket. Now that the election has been safely tucked under his belt, Roosevelt is anxious to install Wallace in some important position, both to recompense Wallace for his having been unceremoniously dumped from the vice-presidency and also to make his services available again for the advancement of his social reform program which is so convenient to the presidential lust for more power. And accordingly, to make a place for Wallace, Roosevelt has not hesitated arbitrarily to oust Jesse Jones from his long-held position as Secretary of Commerce.

And just as unscrupulously, Roosevelt is seeking to placate and recompensate Jones by offering him the choice of several ambassadorial posts, reportedly suggesting the important ambassadorship to the Court of St. James. Then the present Ambassador, John G. Winant, who in turn would be unceremoniously ousted, would be placated by being made Secretary of Labor; while the present Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, who has been the target of so much criticism anyway, would be ruthlessly sacrificed, according to Washington rumors.

Jones, of course, had no alternative than to comply with Roosevelt's "request" that he turn over his post as Secretary of Commerce to Wallace, for the presidential request was tantamount to a command. But Jones has thrown a complication into the President's scheme by angrily refusing to accept any of the proferred ambassadorships and by publicly announcing his displeasure over being forced to relinquish his post to Wallace, a bitter personal rival whom he accuses of being unqualified and unsuited for that particular kind of work.

The protest of Jones carries unusual weight, for he has been conspicuously capable in his position. Formerly a successful banker, he has borne the tremendous responsibility of administering the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and of acting as Federal Loan Administrator, in which capacities he has won the confidence of the business world. On the other hand Wallace, with his experience limited primarily to the field of agriculture and with his reputation for being a doctrinaire advocate of extreme New Deal reforms, is regarded with suspicion and dislike by financial circles.

In the face of this opposition to Wallace, it is a question whether his appointment will be approved by Congress. The proposal of Senator Walter George, influential Georgia Democrat, to divorce the Administration's multi-billion loan agencies from the Department of Commerce so that Jones could be retained in charge of them as an independent unit of the Government reveals the strength of the opposition.

That Roosevelt is willing to risk all these complications and opposition to pursue his devious stratagems shows how determined he is to flaunt every scruple in his grasping for more power. The present battle represents another push along the road of Roosevelt's drive toward an increasingly socialized and regimented society under his authoritarian control.

BOSE'S BIRTHDAY FETED

Many Festivities Mark Day in Honor Of Indian Leader

Domei

SHONAN, January 23.—All Indians here today celebrated the 48th birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Indian residences, business premises and institutions hoisted the tri-colored Indian national flag and the Rising Sun flag. The Destitute were fed at relief camps and homes, while a procession, mass meeting and radio talks celebrating the occasion were also held.

Facts Worth Noting

Argentine Government

Gen. Edelmiro Farrell—President
Juan D. Peron—Vice-President. Also War, Labor and Health Minister
Vice Admiral Alberto Tesisairo—Navy Minister
Cesar Ameghino—Finance Minister. Also Acting Foreign Minister
Romulo Etcheverry—Justice and Education Minister
General Juan Pistarini—Public Works and Agriculture Minister
Luis Colombo—Trade Minister
Admiral Alberto Secaile—Interior Min.
General Pedro Ramirez—Ex-President
Rear Admiral Antonio Suarez—Ex-Vice-President
Alberto Gilbert—Ex-Foreign Minister
Segundo Storni—Ex-Foreign Minister
Adrian Escober—Ambassador to U.S.
Miguel A. Carcano—Ambassador to London
Palacio Costa—Ambassador to Spain
Carlos Brebbia—Ambassador to Vatican
Felipe Espil—Ambassador to Brazil
Alberto Uribur—Ambassador to Peru
Alberto Candioti—Ambassador to Mexico
Carlos Quintana—Ambassador to Uruguay
Eduard Ivet—Ambassador to Australia
Ricardo Oliveira—Minister to France

OBITUARY

I hereby respectfully inform that **Bose Rash Behari**, my father, passed away from sickness at 2:05 a.m. on January 21.

Funeral services will be solemnized at Zojo Temple, Shiba, at 10 a.m. on January 29 under the sponsorship of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. Last rites in his honor will be held there between 11 and 12 a.m. on the same day for the convenience of the public.

MASAHIDE BOSE, Son and Heir

Koki Hirota, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, Aizo Soma, Representing the Deceased's relatives, Izumi Toyama and Yoshihisa Kuzuu, Representing the Deceased's Friends.

EXPOSE OF ANGLO-U.S. POSTWAR PLANS

Plans Reveal Disharmony Among Anti-Axis Powers

By ZENICHIRO TAKANO

Editor's Note: The following is a gist of an article entitled "The Anglo-American Postwar Plan," which was contributed to the recent issue of Gaiko Hyoron by Zenichiro Takano, vice-chief of The Foreign Division of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. In this article Mr. Takano exposes the Anglo-American postwar plan as a treacherous and sinister scheme for the Anglo-American domination of the world.

II

Viewed from one angle, all these postwar plans may be definitely considered as an expression of their war aims. On the other hand, if we should compare them to the famous so-called Atlantic Charter which was so ostentatiously proclaimed to the world on August of 1941 by America and Britain, we shall discover that the document is a hypocritical, inconsistent document. For in a word, the Charter contains as its basic principle the "equality and freedom of all nations," but in reality the postwar plans, as stated above, are thoroughly painted with the fundamental idea of "world domination by America and Britain"—quite in contrast to the spirit of the document.

Still further, although every article of the Charter is supposed to apply to "all nations," Churchill declared in February of last year that "this document does not apply to Japan or Germany." The real purpose of the document thus needs no explanation. Again in spite of the non-territorial expansion provision of the document, the very fact that America is demanding the possession of islands in the Pacific and the Atlantic, and that Britain is favoring the splitting up of Poland is itself concrete evidence that the document is a farce, and again in spite of the fact that the document clearly specifies the "reduction of armaments" America and Britain, as revealed in their plan for the creation of an international police force, are aiming at the retention and even expansion of the present armed force. This alone constitutes a gross violation of the Charter.

In looking over other provisions of the Charter, we shall discover other contradictions. In short we can definitely state that the Anglo-American postwar plans clearly reveal the duplicity of the Atlantic Charter showing in stark clarity their sordid war aims.

Anti-Axis Disharmony

Although the postwar plans wear many masks, in inspecting postwar plans in general the first feature which arrests our immediate attention is the disharmony among the anti-Axis nations themselves. The many complications which are now arising around the postwar disposition problem of Germany clearly indicate that the each of the anti-Axis Powers is seeking only her own gains. America according to a recent news report is protesting on the already agreed plan of dividing Germany into three parts and complains that southwestern Germany which is to be occupied by her is covered with useless forest and mountains while the entire mining belt and the outlet to the sea are to be occupied by Britain. Of course, this dissatisfaction on the part of the United States should reveal the true purport of the division plan. We are willing to wager that even if the Anglo-American postwar world should arrive, that we should no doubt witness an immediate collapse of their peace structure. A house of cards built upon sands cannot weather the storm.

Perhaps this is the reason why so many postwar international conferences are being held to arrive at some sort of an "agreement" among the anti-Axis Powers. On the other hand, however, it is also true that they are openly forecasting the occurrence of a World War III and predicting each other's break in the immediate future. The three Powers, therefore, are hustling to establish whatever profitable means they can get their hands on before the occurrence of such a break. I stated at the outset of this article that the reason for America and Britain in taking up the postwar problems was because they realized the "necessity of a thorough preparation" before the termination of the present war to prevent the "mistake" of World War I. But the reason why their version of "true peace" was not consummated after the end of the previous war was not because they lacked "thorough preparations," as they put it, but rather due to the typical Anglo-American selfishness.

Therefore, their idea of a "thorough postwar plan" which completely sidesteps this main issue, can, if applied only bring about the same situation as after the first World War. World War II came about because Germany was forced to abide by the drastic terms of peace—but America and Britain insist that Germany must be more drastically dealt with this time. World War II came about because America and Britain attempted to gain monopolistic control of the world's natural resources and thereby gain for themselves alone fat profits—but again they are now more than ever attempting to establish for themselves a much firmer economic control structure.

(End)

AMERICA'S ECONOMIC GREED

U.S. Imperialists Dupe People Into Thinking Their Country Is Fighting for Democracy

By TSURUMATSU OKAMOTO

The Western Hemisphere has abundant natural resources. The three basic minerals, i.e. coal, iron and copper, together with petroleum constitute the foundation of modern industries, and these important minerals are centered in the two Americas out of all proportion with other continents.

Petroleum is today, next to coal, the most important source of mechanical energy, of which the United States produces two-thirds of the world output. As to iron, the United States occupies third rank in the amount of its total world output. Coal rightly has been called black diamond for the modern machine civilization entirely depends upon coal. Furthermore, the United States produces the greatest amount of coal in the world.

Next to iron and coal, copper is the most important metal, for without copper the electricity industry would fail to work. In the world production of copper in 1926, North America was the biggest producer, accounting for 61.80 per cent of the world's total production.

Besides mineral resources, the Western Hemisphere is the greatest beneficiary of agricultural and forestry products. It is not, therefore, an exaggeration to conclude that the Western Hemisphere and more especially the United States is the most blessed land in the world.

Then what right have Americans to attempt economically to penetrate the other Hemispheres which are economically less fortunate?

Is it a case of ones appetite growing with eating? According to American spokesman, the defense of the Western Hemisphere is impossible as long as the Axis Powers dominate the Eastern Hemispheres. Their conception is that the Western Hemisphere would be surrounded by the two gigantic empires from both East and West. Thus, they say, the United States wants to dominate the whole world for the self-defense of the New World! Of course, the American spokesman do not use the word "domination of the world," but what they say amounts to that.

American Camouflage

In short, they delude the American peoples with the false thesis that America is fighting for democracy which is allegedly being jeopardized by the emergence of the totalitarian ideology. Thus the imperialistic statesmen backed by Big Business camouflage their real intention with the beautiful and moral-sounding word called democracy. In this way they have desecrated that word, and use it for hiding their imperialistic ambition.

Then naturally there arises one question: Why cannot Americans be satisfied with the abundant natural resources of the New World which are more than enough to sustain the American high standard of living? The answer is quite simple. With the socially awakened masses, Big Business cannot continue to monopolize the wealth of the New World, so that they want to expand their usurpation outside of the Western Hemisphere. But they cannot accomplish their aggressive enterprises without encountering vehement opposition in the Old World. This is the real cause of the present global struggle. The wonder is why the American people support their rulers with money, labor and even blood. It is simply because they have deluded themselves, and they cannot distinguish genuine democracy from "democracy" as professed by the American imperialists and big capitalists.

As a matter of fact, there is no divine connection between democracy and the economic and even military penetration of the other Continents. Democracy must be such a system of government that it opposes any imperialistic domination of the world, economic or military. But to say that their domination of the world is sine qua non for the defense of democracy is only begging the question.

As is stated above, the American peoples have natural resources which are sufficient to keep their high standard of living. If there are some raw materials which they do not possess sufficiently they must be materials such as rubber, tungsten etc., but they cannot say without stretching point that they must penetrate the other continents in order to assure these materials which are essential to modern war operations. America can avoid war if she chooses to do so. On the other hand, the nations of the Old World cannot avoid war as long as the Colosus of the North wages it for the satisfaction of her economic ambitions. But such a war is impossible unless it is challenged by America, for the Old World is less blessed than the New World with natural resources for either peace or war purposes.

If there is any American who thinks that Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor was the causus belli of the Pacific War, he is a superficial observer of international events. The same can be said of Germany's handling of Poland, Czechoslovakia etc., Germany is not a challenger of the war. Anglo-Saxons economic imperialists are the culprits who caused the Armageddon. The fact that the Western Hemisphere has abundant raw materials which they can turn into tools for the destruction of human beings accounts for the greatest holocaust in history.'

People Blinded

In order to hide from the people their inner motive these American imperialists have succeeded in making the people believe in the superstition that races professing democracy are divinely justified to rob or even exterminate races which do not profess democracy. Thus they are using abundant resources which God has partially bestowed on the Western Hemisphere. Nothing is more undemocratic and unchristian although Americans are said to be the greatest upholders of the Christian and democratic belief.

The global war will continue ad infinitum as long as the American imperialistic rulers are free to utilize their exhorbitant natural resources for the subjection of the races in the Old World who do not obey them. The question is how long can they deceive the people to make them believe in their sermons and offer their beloved youth to the altar of Mars. Do not the American rulers feel moral self-condemnation in wasting the natural resources in the New World for the slaughtering of mankind? These heavenly-set resources they have no right to monopolize among themselves, but they have the moral obligation to conserve them not only for the general masses of the present generation but their posterity.

Probably the imperialistic rulers of the U.S. are recklessly consuming the important materials for warfare in the belief that the war will not last long; its termination with their brilliant victroy is the question of months or a year at the longest they may think. Well, of the raw materials for the operation of the war, iron and coal are the basic ones and the two Americans are the greatest beneficiaries of these materials, but unfortunately for America these minerals are also abundant in areas which are under the domination of the Axis Powers, so that the latter can successfully fight against the American armies for long years to come, and in this way the Americans are forced to consume their raw materials instead of conserving them not only for wants and comforts of the inhabitants of the New World, but of their children and grandchildren who should not be deprived of the only resources on which modern civilization rests.

If human beings live on Mars and look at the war on this planet in which the inhabitants of the opposing groups are sending to the bottom of the seas the important materials without keeping them for their wants and comforts, not realizing that at length they would be faced with misery and utter despondency, they would be surprised at the childish short-sightedness of the inhabitants of this earth. But this short-sightedness would go on indefinitely as long as the American masses do not realize the fact that the present Armageddon is due entirely to the greed of their imperialists.

Too Clever

A lunatic was sitting in his cell, playing solitaire. Another nut was watching. Finally the kibitzer spoke up.

"Wait a minute!" he cried. "I just caught you cheating yourself."

The first nut placed a finger to his lips.

"Sh-h," he whispered. "Don't tell anybody—but for years, I've been cheating myself at solitaire."

"You don't say," said his amazed pal. "Don't you ever catch yourself cheating?"

The first nut shook his head.

"Naw," he returned proudly. "I'm too clever."

He Didn't Propose

He was about to propose but before doing so he wished to make sure she would make a good housewife. So he asked her: "Can you wash dishes?"

"Yes," she said, sweetly. "Can you wipe them?"

He didn't propose.

CHINA'S CULTURAL RENAISSANCE

Editor's Note: The following article by Tetsuo Oyama appeared in the December issue of the Toa Bunkaken.

III

To reverse the order of the three pillars of the Three People's Principles in order to manifest the mutual relations of these in practical application by placing the economic doctrine at the top, followed by the doctrine of people's rights and that of nationalism, will be found to be serviceable as a practical problem, even when no philosophical foundation is sought for the whole system. Especially, the peculiarity of cultural form in East Asia is capable of giving a sufficient explanation to the mutual relations of these three doctrines in the reverse order.

In his work entitled "The Solution of Sino-Japanese Problem," Tsuneo Matsuda makes the following significant remark concerning the conception of a broad common-prosperity area:

"The most effective way for an independent nation to maintain its independence and preserve its existence in the present stage of the world's history is to unite herself with several other nations through the ties of defense, economy, culture, history or geo-politics and to compose with them a broad common-prosperity area under a new order of moral justice. This fact is the historic trend which is being shown within the current global war. There are two demands that must be met in forming such a broad common-prosperity area: the principles of common defense and of the common utilization of economic resources among the members of the area must be observed; and there should exist guiding nations having the real power of carrying out these principles justly, holding the welfare of the entire area as of primary importance. These are absolute demands. Of course the principle that the nations should mutually respect one another's independence and territorial integrity and maintain their respective domestic peace are not altered by the above principles in the least. But the independence and of sovereignty of each nation should conform to the basic demands of common defense and common utilization of economic resources and the existence of guiding nations. There can be no independence or freedom in the sense that a nation can do anything in disregard of these essential conditions. This is a new conception of State independence, and as such differs from the concept of independence taught by the Western political scientists of the 19th century."

The significance of the Greater East Asia War lies in the fact that Oriental civilization which has been regarded as the very source of world civilization will attempt to absorb in a synthesis Western civilization which once proved rampant and to demand its rightful position. Oriental civilization now has the inevitable destiny of revealing its lofty character at present and in the future history. But since the beginning of modern times when the cultural communication of the East and West became active, many Oriental nations were highly negligent in their realization of this inevitable destiny. This is partly due to the fact that the mental and material character of the traditional Oriental culture lacked the "modern" character which would have enabled the Eastern nations to be powerful in the severe modern international competition; but there is no denying the fact, on the other hand, that they did not have sufficiently conscious intentions to make a reorientation in their respective national cultural history by supplementing their national weaknesses. In this regard, however, Japan was the nation, it may not be too much to say, who made a better success of this work of reorientation than only other oriental nations.

The China of Asia

In order to liquidate the crimes of the Anglo-American aggressors, to eradicate the poisons of their liberal ideas, to extinguish the psychology of dependence on these enemy countries and to strengthen the determination to crush their imperialism, it is indispensable that China should awaken to the consciousness that she is the China of Asia and that she embraces the right kind of cultural nationalism which will reveal her love for her inherent Chinese culture as well as for her fatherland. It is simply amazing to note how the Anglo-American idealogical and cultural infiltration process has been poisoning the youth and intellectual classes in China and what disastrous influence it has exercised on the Chinese mass. Having been captivated by either Anglo-Saxon modernism or Marxian Socialism, many people in the Chinese intellectual and young classes felt that the world of Oriental classical culture was an unknown world of ideas for them; and some of them even had the erroneous idea that it is the mission of the Chinese intellectual class to destroy China's ancient cultural traditions, believing that such a mission meant modernism. On the baneful influence of the Occidental machine civilization on Oriental peoples, the following explanation is given by Sho Saito in his "The Manifestation of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration—The Basic Problems of Cultural Elevation":

"It is well known that the modern culture of Europe has been profoundly characterized both in its spiritual and materialistic phases by imperialistic aggressions and this it lacked a profound and lofty character; but what is more serious a fact is that the rapid development of machine civilization in the West has increased the sinister egotism of the Western nations. When this European culture was transplanted to the Anglo-Saxon colonies, it became more deformd, superficial and debased and came to be what we call 'the colonial slave-type culture'. When European culture assumes this type, it carries on its function of diverting the attention of the natives from their own racial affairs through mere curiosity for things Occidental. But such a colonial slave-type culture gradually assumes the seemingly contradictory characteristic of having an empty form and at the same time the power of stimulating the senses, and lacks an essential positivity. It plays the fearful role of destroying the inherited, traditional culture of the natives. Those who have contracted this culture and are assimilated by it become debased, inactive, self-contemptous and will be given up to an inferiority complex; and in the case of the Asiatic natives, they have even come to feel extremely averse to their own history and things Asiatic. The native intellectuals then have the hallucination to believe that high civilization and all valid and universal truths exist only in the Occident, while the masses will have a sentiment akin to the fatuous resignation that the Anglo-Americans are superior to them as human species."

Basic Policy on Communism

Again, the Basic Policy of Wartime Cultural Propaganda declares: "The disturbances of Communism should be forestalled; ideas based on the class struggles should be eradicated; and the inherent ethical conceptions of China should be promoted." Now special attention should be given to the phrase "the inherent ethical conceptions of China" in the above quotation. In other words, one may believe that such phrases as "China's inherent culture," or cultural revivalism or a return to the ancient times have themselves their respective substances which are beyond criticisms; but the truth is that the matter is not so simple as that. For, one cannot be ignorant of the mutual relations between traditions and transformations in the development of culture. Two phases of preservation and transformation are necessary for the development of culture; there can be no accumulation without preservation, nor can there be progress without transformation. This phase of preservation is no other than tradition. What needs transformation are unworthy customs which although they may resemble traditions are really not traditions. For this reason, in the field of Confucian ethics there will be a need for the restoration of Confucianism. However, there are certain limitations in ancient Confucianism. Confucianism in the narrow sense of formal morality in itself should not be revived; nor should Confucian learning as such be revived. What is important in the enhancement of China's national ethical conceptions is not the modern rebirth of the teachings of Confucianism as a science of norm, but the restoration of its spirit and the revival of its political and governmental ideas. Thus, a return to the ancient times does not consist in the inheritance of antiquated cultural values; on the contrary, it means a return to the lofty and profound creativeness of ancient culture.

The industrious, positive, progressive and self-disciplined outlook of human life should be cultivated; and self-indulgent, decadent, nihilistic and wayward old ideas should be eradicated, for these are the unworthy elements in the Chinese racial character and should therefore be done away with.

(To Be Continued)

Autograph

A famous film actress was asked for her autograph by two small boys.

"Do you know who I am?," she asked.

"No," the older boy answered "but we thought we could find out this way."

Boners

A buttress is a female butter-maker.

The epistles were the wives of the apostles.

To germinate is to become a naturalized German.

A mayor is a female horse.

Thou shalt not commit adultery means like putting sand in sugar.

DECLINE IN BRITISH TRADE

Britain in Postwar Must Expand Exports by 50 Per Cent

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The British Board of Trade issued a White Paper on October 20, 1944 showing the export trade figures for the years 1938-43. Since January 1941, the British government had ceased giving out any statistics concerning her trade conditions. Although the White Paper deals only with export figures, the fact that the reports give a detailed account of the five years from 1938-43 must be based on some good reason.

With the recent increase of the public interest in foreign trade, these figures are designed to give impetus to the British public for further endeavors in the field of world trade. The anti-Axis occupied territories have greatly increased and the reconstruction activities are to begin on a large scale. The areas of occupation are being opened for trade. Towards these new prospects, the British people are focussing their attention from the standpoint of trade acceleration.

Britain as the world's greatest trading nation has always held the greatest concern over her trade situation. In the present war, England is fast changing from a creditor nation to a debtor nation. This is a fact plainly evident. At the anti-Axis conference in Washington last summer, Lord Keynes announced that England after the war would have over £4,000,000,000 in debts. That without her export trade England cannot exist is being increasingly felt by her people. The famous Keynes plan is aimed at reviving Britain's former world trade.

The London Economist has since the beginning of 1944 published a series of eight articles dealing with the furtherance of British foreign trade and has emphasized the need of rapid trade recovery. According to these articles, Britain's trade in the postwar period must be from one half to two-thirds larger than before the war. This will be a great task for Britain indeed. The annual addresses by the heads of England's five big banks are usually considered to be of great significance. The 1944 addresses point out the vital importance of rapid trade recovery.

Anglo-American Rivalry

The British concern over American trade trends is becoming sharply evident. In view of this situation, the significance of the Board of Trade's sudden publication of statestical data becomes quite plain. The publication of this report is an indication of British concern over the recovering of her trade. She has already put through her plan for trade collaboration with Holland and Belgium.

What are the specific data as shown in the White Paper regarding the changes in her trade since the outbreak of the war?

Year	Total Exports	Export Index	Ratio of Export to National Income
	(In £1,000,000)		
1938	470.8	100	10.2%
1939	439.5	94	8.9
1940	411.2	73	6.9
1941	365.4	58	5.3
1942	369.55	35	3.5
1943	232.2	29	2.8

The following facts are made clear in the above chart. The total export figure was £2,032,000,000 for 1938 while that of 1938 was £4,711,000,000 or a drop of 49 per cent. According to the annual figures of export volume, that of 1943 is 29 per cent of the pre-war figure. This is because of the sudden rise in the export price. Placing the export price for 1938 at 100, the index for '42 is 157, and 177 in 1943. The ratio of exports to the national income has dropped from 10.2 per cent before the war to 2.8 per cent.

The above drop in exports became noticeable from 1940. It was in 1940 that Germany's drive across Europe became intensified and the subsequent razing of the London docks had a drastic effect on British trade. When the Lend-Lease system went into effect in 1941, the necessity for foreign accounts began to fall. Also the growing dearth of raw material as well as the mobilization of labor supply, began to have their effect on foreign trade. Export goods began to be strictly regulated.

With the growth of hostilities, a great deal of export trade was sacrificed towards the war effort. By putting the export index number for 1938 at 100, the indices for 1943 were 33 for food products, liquor and tobacco, 9 for raw materials, 31 for finished goods. The raw material export index has dropped to less than 10 in comparison with the pre-war index. The main products which have shown a drop in export are wool by 99 per cent; vehicles, 91 per cent; coal, 90 per cent; steel, 89 per cent; machines, 71 per cent; cotton yarn, cotton goods 69 per cent; woolen yarns, woolen goods 61 per cent; electrical appliances 50 per cent; liquors 41 per cent; silk and rayon thread alone showed an increase of 10 per cent. The great setbacks received by British trade are quite definitely set forth in these figures. Although the public may put forth its greatest efforts for a recovery, it is bound to be a stupendous undertaking.